GLOZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Flattery; insinuation.
Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by. *Shakespeare.*
2. Specious show; gloss.
Precious couches full oft are shaked with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,
Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of a love's fire? *Sidney, b.* i.

GLUE. *n. s.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glud*, Welsh.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.
Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Natural History.*
To build the earth did chance materials chuse,
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuse. *Blackmore.*
The clearest, driest, and most transparent *glue* is the best. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of *glue*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join with a viscous cement.
I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my soul:
My love and fear *glu'd* many friends to thee. *Shakesp. H.* VI.
Whoso teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a potsherd together. *Eccluſ.* xxii. 7.
The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a circle of stars, *glued* to the canvas over the head of the figure. *Addison on Italy.*
Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh will *glue* together with its own native balm. *Derham.*
2. To hold together.
The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch one another, stick together very strongly; and for explaining how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by rest, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton's Opt.*
3. To join; to unite; to invisicate.
Those wasps in a honeypot are so many sensual men, that are plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when they are once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves out. *L'Estrange, Fable* 126.
Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do debase mens minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and *glue* us to those low and inferior things. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
She curb'd a groan, that else had come;
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*
Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd. *Dryden.*
I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my clasping arms. *Pope.*

GLU'EBOILER. *n. s.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whose trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER. *n. s.* [from *glue.*] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom.*] Sullen; stubbornly grave.
Some, when they hear a story, look *glum*, and cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*englouttir*, French; *glutio*, Lat. to swallow; γλύζω.]
1. To swallow; to devour.
'Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst
With suck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x.
2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust.
The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon.*
Love breaks friendship, whose delights
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*
What way remove
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our spoils. *Dry.*
No more, my friend;
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*
I found
The fickle ear soon *glutted* with the sound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,
Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new. *Prior.*
3. To feast or delight even to satiety.
With death's carcase *glut* the grave. *Milton.*
His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*
A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the sight
With one full prospect; but invites by many,
To view at last the whole. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
4. To overfill; to load.
He attributes the ill success of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once. *Arbuthnot's Art of Polite Lying.*
5. To saturate.
The menstrum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is gorged or swallowed.
Disgorging foul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.
2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.
So death
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
Be forc'd to satisfy his rav'nous maw. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange, Fable* 11.
A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*
3. More than enough; overmuch.
If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*
4. Any thing that fills up a passage.
The water some suppose to pass continually from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs and rivers, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means, arrested in their passage. *Woodward's Natural History.*

GLU'TINOUS. *adj.* [*glutinex*, French, from *gluten*, Latin.] Gluey; viscous; tenacious.
The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects: the one, that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members. *Bacon's Natural History,* N°. 900.
Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*
Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *glutinous.*] Viscosity; tenacity.
There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON. *n. s.* [*glouton*, French, from *glutio*, Latin, to swallow.]
1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.
The Chinese eat horsesflesh at this day, and some *gluttons* have used to have catsflesh baked. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Through Macer's gullet she runs down,
When the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modesty and thought,
She follows Bibo's endless draught. *Prior.*
2. One eager of any thing to excess.
The rest bring home in state the happy pair
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;
All those free joys insatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*
Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Granville.*

To GLU'TTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLU'TTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton.*] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.
When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' interest in their *glutt'nous* maws. *Shakesp.*
The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Raleigh.*
Thou well observe
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, no *gluttonous* delight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

GLU'TTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gluttonous.*] With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY. *n. s.* [*glutonnie*, Fr. from *glutton.*] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.
Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,
On citron tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*
Well may they fear some miserable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juven.*
The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y. *adj.* [from *glue.*]
2. Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *gluy* spurious matter. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
With *gluy* wax some new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*
Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phænomena of the grotto. *Addison.*

GLYN. *n. s.* [Irish; *gleann, glyn*, plur. Erse; *glenn*, Scottish.] A hollow between two mountains.
Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountains foot. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [gnyrran, Saxon; *knorren*, Dutch.] To
To GNARL. } growl; to murmur; to snarl.
When he gan to rear his bristles strong,
And selly *gnar*, until day's enemy
Did him appease. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 1.
Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first. *Shakesp.*
Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shakesp. R.* II.
The *gnarring* porter durst not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Fairfax.*

GNA'RLED. *adj.* [*gnar, nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.
Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash.
The seer, who could not yet his wrath assuage,
Rowl'd his green eyes, that sparkl'd with his rage,
And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*
1. To grind or collide the teeth.
He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away. *Psſ.* cxii. 10.
There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. *Mat.* viii.
2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.
His great iron teeth he still did grind,
And grimly *gnash*, threatning revenge in vain. *Fai. Queen.*
They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth. *Psſ.* xxxv. 16.
They him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,
To find himself not matchless. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
And foam betwixt his *gnashing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*

GNAT. *n. s.* [gnæt, Saxon.]
1. A small winged stinging insect.
Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;
Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat. Shak. Rom. and Ju.*
2. Any thing proverbially small.
Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat*, and swallow a camel. *Mat.* xxiii. 24.

GNA'TFLOWER. *n. s.* [*gnat* and *flower.*] A flower otherwise called the beeflower.

GNA'TSNAPPER. *n. s.* [*gnat* and *snap.*] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.
They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatsnapper*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [gnagan, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dutch.]
1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.
To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings *gnaw*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. To bite in agony or rage.
Alas, why *gnaw* you so your nether lip?
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shak. Othello.*
They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev.* xvi. 10.
He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden.*
3. To wear away by biting.
Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*
Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*
A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange.*
4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.
5. To pick with the teeth.
His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw. Dryd.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.
I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties him; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*
See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation *gnawn* at. *Shakes.*
I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shakesp. R.* III.

GNA'WER. *n. s.* [from *gnaw.*] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. *n. s.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial.
The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof must directly answer to the North and South pole. *Harris.*
There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS. *n. s.* [γνωμονικὴ.] A science which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as also of a gnomon or style, that throws off the shadow for this purpose. *Trevoux.*

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone.* [gan, Saxon. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go.*]
1. To walk; to move step by step.
You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot *go*. *Shakespeare.*
After some months those muscles become callous; and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to *go* upon it, though lamely. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
2. To move; not stand still.
Rise, let us be *going*. *Mat.* xxvi. 46.
3. To walk solemnly.
If there be cause for the church to *go* forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such business come upon them that no one can be spared. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 41.
4. To walk leisurely, not run.
And must I *go* to him?
—Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that *going* will scarce serve the turn. *Shakespeare.*
5. To travel; to journey a-foot.
I will only *go* through on my feet. *Num.* xx. 19.
And whosoever shall compel thee to *go* a mile, *go* with him twain. *Mat.* v. 41.
From them I *go*,
This uncouth errand sole. *Milton.*
6. To proceed; to make a progress.
Thus others we with defamation wound,
While they stab us; and so the jest *goes* round. *Dryden.*
7. To remove from place to place.
I am in blood
Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
8. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite of *to come.*
I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord
That I kiss aught but him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
At once, good-night:
Stand not upon the order of your *going*,
But *go* at once. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Ye shall not *go* forth hence. *Gen.* xlii. 15.
And when she had so said she *went* her way. *Jo.* xi. 28.
I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice; only you shall not *go* very far away. *Ex.* viii. 28.
Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea *goeth* and cometh. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him *go*. *Cowley's Davideis.*
Then I concur to let him *go* for Greece,
And wish our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
Go first the master of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope's Odyssey.*
9. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.
Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
Go not for thy tything thyself to the devil. *Tuſſ. Husbandry.*
She may *go* to bed when she list; all is as she will. *Shakesp.*
You did wish that I would make her turn;
Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet *go* on. *Shakes. Othello.*
I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard say your lordship was sick: I hope your lordship *goes* abroad by advice. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
Go to, let us *go* down, and there confound their language. *Gen.* xi. 7.
Let my Lord *go* amongst us. *Ex.* xxxiv. 9.
The mourners *go* about the streets. *Eccl.* xii. 5.
The sun shall *go* down over the prophets, and the day shall be dark over them. *Mac.* iii. 6.
Put every man his sword by his side, and *go* in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Ex.* xxxii. 27.
The sun, which once did shine alone,
Hung down his head, and wish'd for night,
When he beheld twelve suns for one
Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*
This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,
As if they had been there as servants set,
To stay, or to *go* on, as he thought good,
And not pursue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
Not turning them *going*, 'till you have given them all the satisfaction they are capable of, and so leading them by your answers into farther questions. *Locke.*
History only acquaints us that his fleet *went* up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as the banks of that river. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo